

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets

(11) Veröffentlichungsnummer:

(11) Publication number:

(11) Numéro de publication:

EP 1 108 183 A0

Internationale Anmeldung veröffentlicht durch die
Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum unter der Nummer:

WO 00/12931 (art. 158 des EPÜ).

International application published by the World
Intellectual Property Organisation under number:

WO 00/12931 (art. 158 of the EPC).

Demande internationale publiée par l'Organisation
Mondiale de la Propriété sous le numéro:

WO 00/12931 (art. 158 de la CBE).



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : F21V 9/16	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/12931
		(43) International Publication Date: 9 March 2000 (09.03.00)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/16523

(22) International Filing Date: 21 July 1999 (21.07.99)

(30) Priority Data:
09/139,927 26 August 1998 (26.08.98) US

(71) Applicant: TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY TECHNOLOGY, INC. [US/US]; 33 Caryville Crossing, Bellingham, MA 02019 (US).

(72) Inventors: KATRINECZ, Andrew, J., Jr.; 8 Hickory Avenue, Shalimar, FL 32579 (US). BYRD, David, C.; 33 Caryville Crossing, Bellingham, MA 02019 (US).

(74) Agent: STELLITANO, Patrick; Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., 29th floor, 865 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90017-2576 (US).

(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

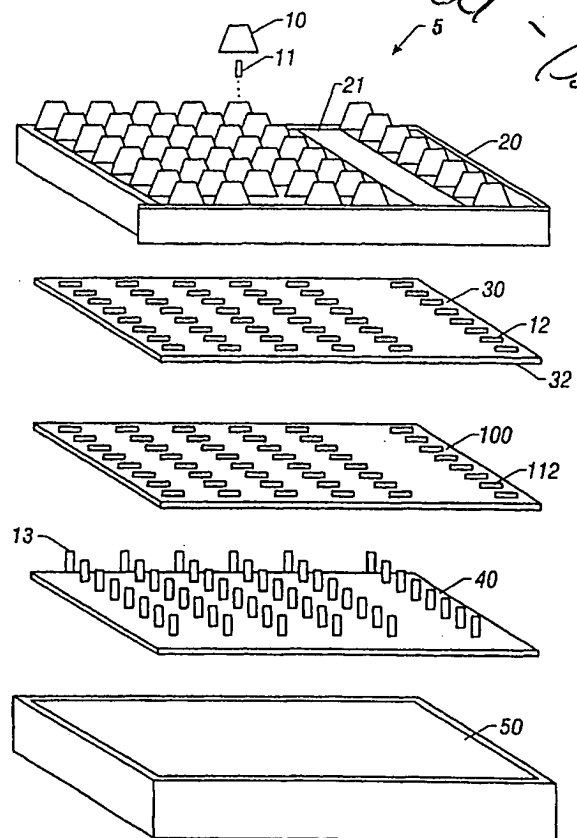
Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: LOW POWER, LOW COST ILLUMINATED KEYBOARDS AND KEYPADS

(57) Abstract

Methods are provided for adapting existing manufacturing processes for non-illuminated data-entry devices and mice to the manufacture of illuminated data-entry devices. Luminescent sheets (100) of one or more colors underlying optically transmissive device components provide illumination of the components visual to a user of the device (5). The optically transmissive components may be doped with phosphors or tinted to provide components that emit light of different colors. The intensity of illumination of the luminescent sheet (100) may be controlled by the user and may vary in response to the background light of the environment.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

LOW POWER, LOW COST ILLUMINATED
KEYBOARDS AND KEYPADS

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

5

Specification

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to illumination of keyboards, keypads, and other data entry devices.

Background of the Invention

10 Keyboards, keypads, mice, and other data entry devices (hereinafter referred to generally as keyboards) are used in a variety of applications for entry of alphanumeric and other types of data into a machine such as a calculator or computer. Keyboards have been developed that are light weight, low in cost, and relatively easy to manufacture. However, difficulty has been encountered
15 in the development of illuminated keyboards that are light weight, low in cost and easy to manufacture. For example, methods have been developed which require placement of a light source below and in proximity of each key of the keyboard, and each of these light sources must be connected to a power supply, rendering the manufacture of such a keyboard difficult and expensive.
20 Another method for illuminating a keyboard requires a single light source that provides light to each key by means of optical light paths. The optical light paths are difficult to construct in order to illuminate the keys uniformly and efficiently. These methods have the disadvantage of requiring considerable power for illumination, an important consideration for laptop computers and calculators
25 operating under battery power. Moreover, all of these methods are unsuitable for many of the new keyboards that have been developed which are not flat, such as ergonomic keyboards that arc upward and outward from a horizontal surface. More generally, none of the methods of the prior art are readily

adaptable to existing keyboard manufacturing processes. Thus, the manufacturing process for manufacturing ordinary non-illuminated keyboards cannot readily and easily be adapted to the manufacture of illuminated keyboards.

5

Summary of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide methods for manufacture of illuminated keyboards that can easily be adapted and incorporated into the manufacture processes that exist for non-illuminated keyboards.

Another object of the present invention is to provide methods for
10 manufacture of illuminated keyboards that may be applied to keyboards of any shape, including ergonomic keyboards.

Another object of the present invention is to provide uniform illumination of the keys in a manner that does not require implementation of complex optical pathways or separate light sources for each key, and further provides
15 illumination that consumes very low power.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide illumination that possesses controllable visual functionality as well as aesthetic attributes.

According to one aspect of the present invention a flexible, thin, low-power, inexpensive, luminescent sheet is adhered to the surface of the key
20 board well plate of a keyboard. The key board well plate is manufactured in any manner and shape as required by the manufacturing process typically used and as required by the shape of the keyboard to be produced. The luminescent sheet may be adhered to the upper surface of the keyboard well plate. Alternatively, the luminescent sheet may be placed between the keyboard well
25 plate and the circuit board of the keyboard. In this configuration the keyboard well plate is made from any optically transmissive material possessing sufficient rigidity to function as a key board well plate. Such materials, such as plexi-glass and other moldable plastics are well known in the art. The keys are also manufactured as required by the manufacturing process ordinarily used, except
30 that the keys are made from an optically transmissive material, and may further contain phosphorescent material that glows residually during and after

illumination. The luminescent sheet may be easily connected to a battery or any available power source, including the source that provides power to the keyboard itself. Further, the luminescent sheet may be connected to a device such as a rheostat to allow the user to vary the intensity of illumination. Also, 5 a photo cell may be connected to the source of power of the luminescent sheet to cause the intensity of light from the sheet to automatically vary in response to the darkness of the environment in which the keyboard is used.

According to the present invention, luminescent sheets of different colors can be placed under different sections of keys to improve visual differentiation 10 of key groups. Also, the optically transmissive keys can be tinted so that the same luminescent sheets will cause keys tinted by different colors to appear in different colors. Similarly, the top plate of the keyboard which is normally opaque can also be manufactured from an optically transmissive material so that the entire upper surface of the keyboard will be illuminated. The top plate 15 may be tinted to provide visual contrast. Also, one luminescent sheet of one color can be applied to illuminate the top plate with a color that is different from the color of the luminescent sheet that illuminates the keys. All of these features may be combined to provide an illuminated keyboard that possesses controllable visual functionality and aesthetic attributes. Further, the methods 20 of the present invention disclosed herein can be implemented by persons of ordinary skill in the art to convert existing keyboards into illuminated keyboards.

These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent and better understood with reference to the following written description, attached drawings, and appended claims.

25 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 illustrates a construction of a typical keyboard.

Figure 2 illustrates placement of a luminescent sheet below a well plate.

Figure 3 illustrates construction and electrical connection of a typical luminescent sheet.

30 Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment for illumination of a top plate.

Figure 5 illustrates placement of a luminescent sheet above a well plate.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

A functional diagram of the construction of a typical keyboard is shown in Figure 1. Typically, a keyboard 5 is comprised of keypads 10, keystems 11, a keyboard top plate 20, a keyboard well plate 30, a circuit board 40 with key spring switches 13 and a key board bottom plate 50. Typically all of these components are manufactured of opaque materials. Keystems 11 are inserted through holes 12 in keyboard well plate 30. Holes 12 in keyboard well plate 30 are aligned with key spring switches 13 of circuit board 40. Circuit board 40 is secured to key board bottom plate 50. Key board top plate 20 fits over or otherwise attaches to key board bottom plate 50, and thereby provides enclosure for the keyboard. Typically, keys are grouped in a keyboard according to function. For example, on a typical keyboard for typing words and data into a word processor, a set of alphabet keys, number keys, and other certain symbol keys are grouped together in a traditional typewriter key layout, herein referred to as the typewriter keys. Another separately grouped set of keys are the arrow keys which allow control of a cursor displayed on a video monitor. Function keys are separately grouped in a single line across the upper portion of the key board. Etc. These separately grouped sets of keys will be referred to as key groups. Top plate 20 is designed so that when placed in position, the keypads 10 extend through top plate 20 while the areas between key groups are covered by surface 21 of top plate 20.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figure 2. A flexible luminescent sheet 100 is adhered to the lower surface 32 of key board well plate 30 that faces the surface of circuit board 40. Any suitable substance known in the art that is optically transmissive may be used to adhere luminescent sheet 100 to lower surface 32. Alternatively, flexible luminescent sheet 100 may be placed between keyboard well plate 30 and circuit board 40 without the use of an adhering substance, if luminescent sheet 100 will be sufficiently compressed between keyboard well plate 30 and circuit board 40 to remain in place. Holes 112 are made in flexible luminescent sheet 100 to align with holes 12 in keyboard well plate 30.

Luminescent sheet 100 is comprised of a commercially available electro-luminescent (E-L) lamp. E-L lamps are solid state devices constructed of thin phosphor-coated plastic sheets with conductive surfaces. When a power source is applied to the conductive surfaces the phosphors illuminate and light is emitted from the entire surface. E-L lamps are thin, flexible and can be twisted, bent or formed into any shape. These lamps draw very little power and produce very little heat. A typical construction of luminescent sheet 100 is illustrated in Figure 3A. Each conductive surface, metallized polyester film 131 and rear electrode 132, is connected at an edge of sheet 100 by electric leads 105. The upper conductive surface, metallized polyester film 131, is an optically transmissive conductor. When leads 105 are connected to a power source 110, the entire sheet illuminates with an intensity that is substantially uniform across the entire surface of sheet 100. Luminescent sheets are commercially available in a variety of colors such as white, yellow, blue and green. They may be cut to order by the manufacturer, who will provide electrical tabs connected to the conductive surfaces for connection to an electrical power source. For example, flexible luminescent sheets may be obtained from SEG Corporation. SEG may be contacted through their Internet address: www.flashseg.com.

Flexible luminescent sheet 100 is connected through leads 105 to any convenient power source 110, which may be a battery or the power source of keyboard 5. The intensity of light from luminescent sheet 100 can be varied using an intensity control device 85 such as a rheostat in series with power source 110, as illustrated in Figure 3B. In addition, or in the alternative as shown in Figure 3B, intensity may be controlled by providing a photosensitive device 90, such as a photo-cell, and associated circuitry to control the intensity of luminescent sheet 100 in response to the intensity of light in the environment in which keyboard 5 is used. A variety of methods, devices, and circuitry for controlling the intensity of luminescent sheet 100 will readily be recognized by persons of ordinary skill in the art.

In this embodiment, keyboard well plate 30 is manufactured from an optically transmissive material. Any optically transmissive material that is sufficiently rigid to achieve the ordinary purposes of a keyboard well plate will

suffice. Even a partially opaque optically transmissive material may be used as long as light of sufficient intensity is transmitted through keyboard well plate 30 to provide illumination visual to the user. Examples of materials that can be used for this purpose are plexiglass and other optically transmissive plastics.

5 Other suitable materials will be known to persons of ordinary skill in the art. Similarly, keypads 10 and key stems 11 will be manufactured from an optically transmissive material, that is, materials that are at most only partially opaque and transmit sufficient light intensity to render the keys visual to the user. In addition, keypads 10 may comprise phosphors that will illuminate in response
10 to the light received from luminescent sheet 100. Thus, in this embodiment, luminescent sheet 100 transmits light through keyboard well plate 30 and through keypads 10 to provide visual illumination of keyboard 5.

It may be desirable in some applications to provide a keyboard in which different keys, key groups and keyboard areas appear in different colors of
15 illumination. A variety of methods can be implemented to achieve this according to the methods of the present invention. One method is to provide a plurality of luminescent sheets 100 of different colors under different portions of keyboard well plate 30 to cause different keys, keygroups and keyboard areas to be illuminated by different colors. Another method for providing keys
20 of different colors is to tint the optically transmissive material from which the keys are made, so that when the keys are illuminated by a luminescent sheet 100, the key color will be a composite of the light from the luminescent sheet and the tint of the keys. Also, the optically transmissive keys from which the keys are made may be mixed with phosphors of different colors when
25 illuminated by luminescent sheet 100.

A further variation of the method of illuminating a keyboard as described above is to manufacture top plate 20 of an optically transmissive material so that light from luminescent sheet 100 will transmit through the top plate to provide illumination of the top plate surface areas as well as the keys. Top plate
30 20 can be illuminated with a separate luminescent sheet 100 of a desired color by placing the separate luminescent sheet 100 under the surface area 22 of top plate 20, such that the upper surface are 131 of luminescent sheet 100 is

aligned with surface area 22 of top plate 20, as illustrated in Figure 4. Top plate 20 can also be made of an optically transmissive material that is tinted with a desired color and, or, mixed with phosphors to provide luminescence in response to light received from luminescent sheet 100.

5 In an alternative embodiment, luminescent sheet 100 can be adhered to the upper surface 31 of key board well plate 30, as illustrated in Figure 5. In this configuration, keyboard well plate 40 can be made of any opaque material as is usually used, because light from luminescent sheet 100 illuminates the keys more directly without the necessity of transmission through key board well plate
10 30. Also, the substance used to adhere luminescent sheet 100 to upper surface 31 of keyboard well plate 30 need not be an optically transmissive material in this configuration. In this configuration the keypads 10 are made of optically transmissive material, and top plate 20 can also be illuminated as described above.

15 An advantage of using a flexible luminescent sheet is the ability to provide illumination for non-traditional keyboards, such as ergonomic keyboards that are arcuate in shape in one or more spatial directions. Moreover, the methods of keyboard illumination disclosed herein can readily be adapted to any keyboard manufacturing process. This would enable a manufacturer of
20 non-illuminated keyboards to quickly and inexpensively become a manufacturer of illuminated keyboards without developing an entirely new manufacturing process to accommodate specialized configurations. Further, the methods of the present invention disclosed herein can be implemented by any person of ordinary skill in the art to convert existing keyboards into illuminated keyboards.
25 Moreover, the methods of the present invention disclosed herein can be applied to the manufacture of an illuminated mouse, by making the mouse buttons and exterior enclosure of an optically transmissive material and underlying these components with one or more luminescent sheets connected to a suitable power source.

30 While this invention has been described with reference to the foregoing preferred embodiments, the scope of the present invention is not limited by the

foregoing written description. Rather, the scope of the present invention is defined by the following claims and equivalents thereof.

We claim:

CLAIMS

1. A method for illuminating one or more components of a data-entry apparatus comprising the steps of:
making said one or more components of optically transmissive
5 material; and
providing a luminescent sheet underlying said one or more components to provide an intensity of illumination to said components visual to a user of the apparatus.
2. The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of;
10 providing a photosensitive device to control the intensity of illumination provided by said luminescent sheet in response to an intensity of light in an environment external to said apparatus.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:
providing an intensity control device to enable the user of said
15 apparatus to vary the intensity of illumination provided by said luminescent sheet.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein luminescent sheets of different colors illuminate different components of said apparatus.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein different ones of said components may
20 be tinted with different colors to emit light of different colors.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein different ones of said components may comprise phosphors of different colors to emit light of different colors.
7. A method for illuminating keys of a data-entry apparatus comprising the steps of:
25 making said keys of an optically transmissive material;

providing one or more flexible luminescent sheets underlying said keys to provide an intensity of illumination to said keys visual to a user of the apparatus.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein different keys or groups of keys are illuminated by different colors by providing luminescent sheets that emit light of different colors underlying different keys or groups of keys.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein different keys or groups of keys are tinted with different colors to provide illuminated keys or groups of keys that emit light of different colors.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein different keys or groups of keys are made of optically transmissive materials comprising phosphors that emit light of different colors to provide keys or groups of keys that emit light of different colors.

11. The method of claim 7, further comprising the step of:
providing an optically transmissive top plate with a surface and areas through which said keys extend.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said top plate comprises phosphors to emit light of a desired color.

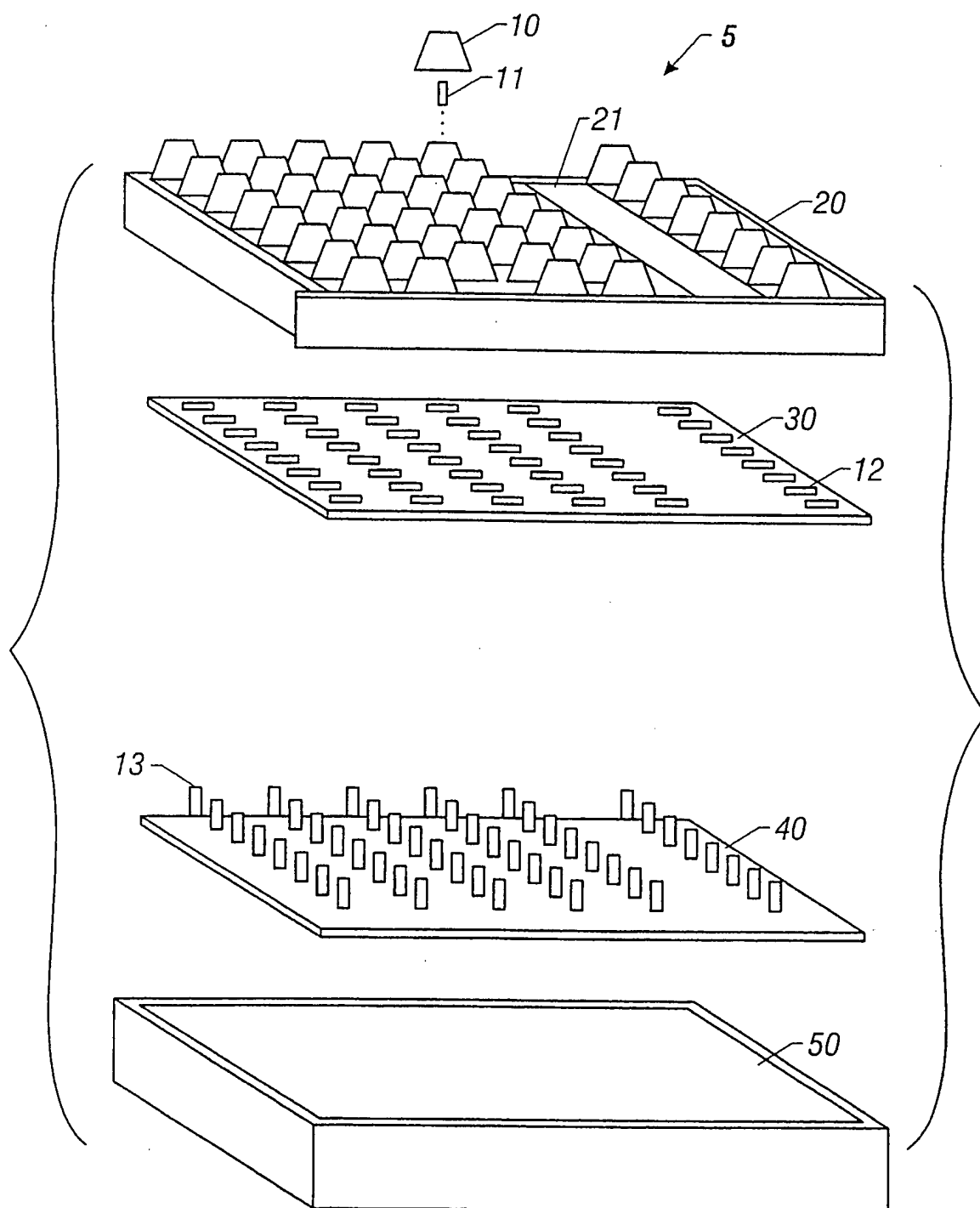
13. The method of claim 11, wherein said top plate is tinted to emit light of a desired color.

14. The method of claim 11, further comprising the step of:
providing one or more luminescent sheets underlying said top plate to provide illumination of said top plate visual to said user.

15. A data-entry apparatus with one or more illuminated components comprising:
- one or more components comprising an optically transmissive material; and
 - 5 a flexible luminescent sheet underlying said one or more components to provide an intensity of illumination to said components visual to a user of the apparatus.
16. The apparatus of claim 15 further comprising:
- 10 a photosensitive device to control the intensity of illumination provided by said luminescent sheet in response to an intensity of light in an environment external to said apparatus.
17. The apparatus of claim 15, further comprising:
- an intensity control device to enable a user of said apparatus to vary the intensity of illumination provided by said luminescent sheet.
- 15 18. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein luminescent sheets of different colors illuminate different components of said apparatus.
19. The method of claim 15, wherein said luminescent sheet is adhered to an underlying surface of one of said one or more components.
20. A data entry apparatus with illuminated keys comprising:
- 20 keys of an optically transmissive material;
 - one or more flexible luminescent sheets underlying said keys to provide an intensity of illumination to said keys visual to a user of the apparatus.
21. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein different keys or groups of keys emit
- 25 light of different colors.

22. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein one or more of said keys are made of an optically transmissive material comprising phosphors.
23. The apparatus of claim 20, further comprising:
an optically transmissive key board top plate.
- 5 24. The apparatus of claim 21, wherein said top plate emits light of a desired color.
25. The apparatus of claim 24, further comprising;
one or more luminescent sheets underlying said top plate to provide illumination of said top plate visual to said user.
- 10 26. An illuminated mouse comprising:
one or more components comprising an optically transmissive material; and
a flexible luminescent sheet underlying said one or more components to provide an intensity of illumination to said components
15 visual to a user of the apparatus.

1/5

**FIG. 1**

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

2/5

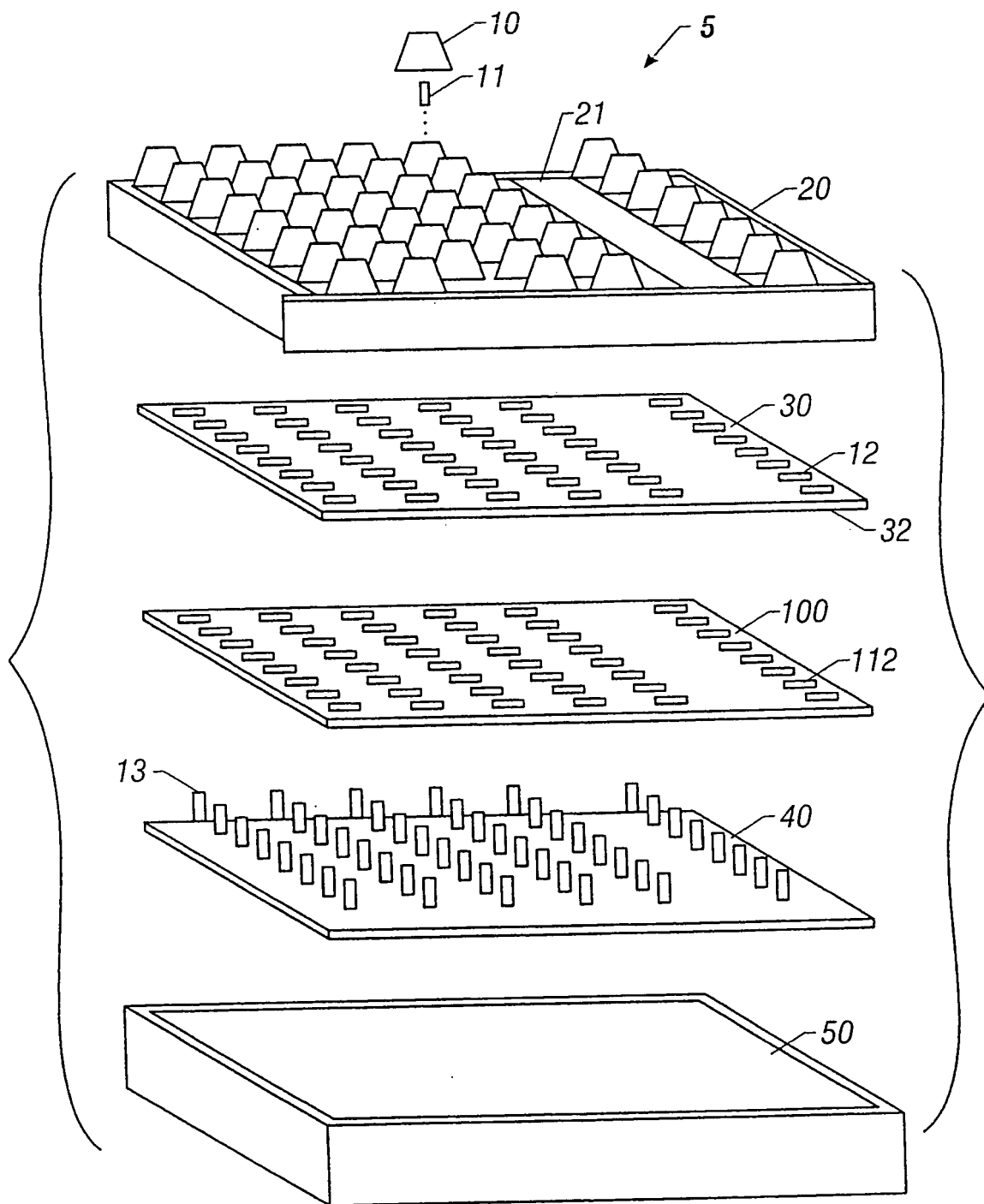


FIG. 2
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

3/5

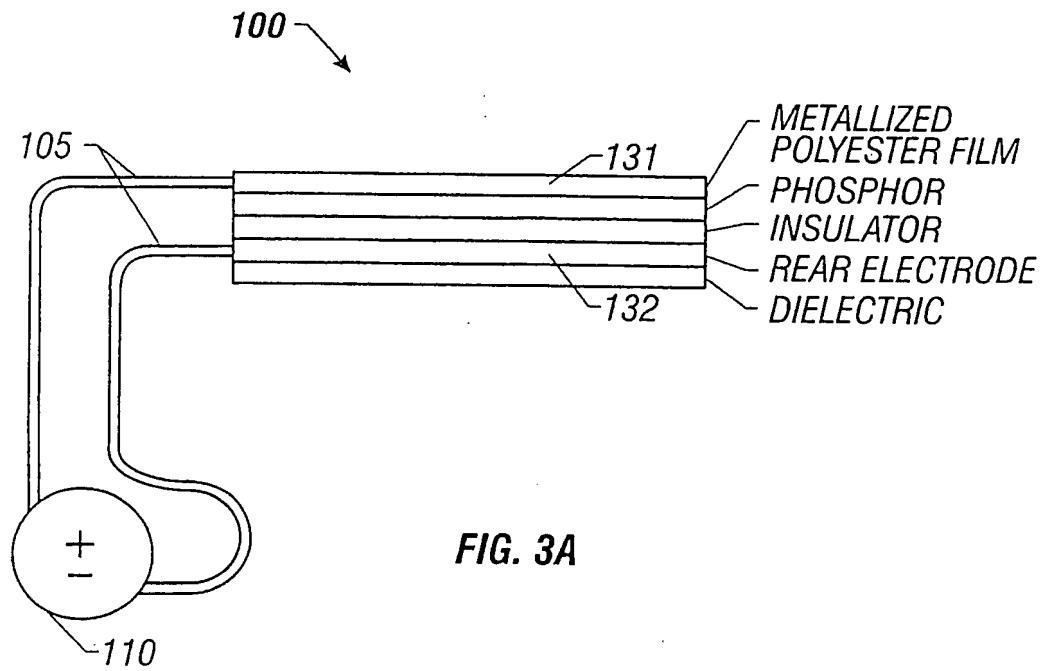


FIG. 3A

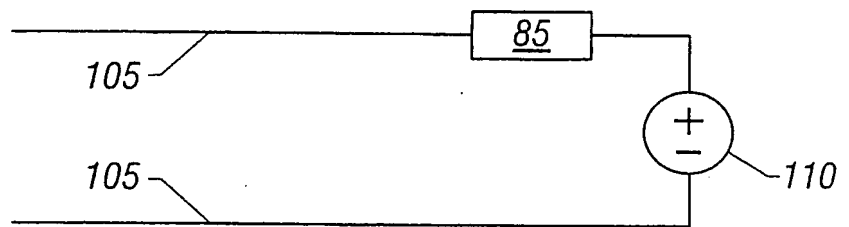


FIG. 3B

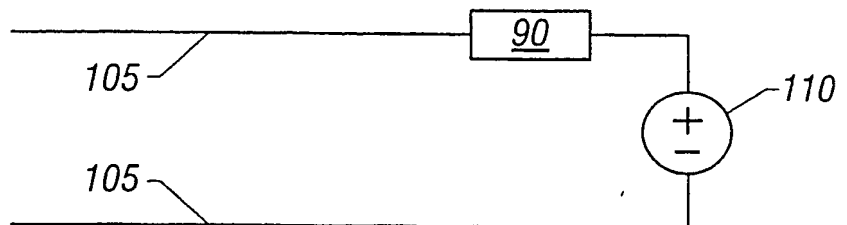


FIG. 3C

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

4/5

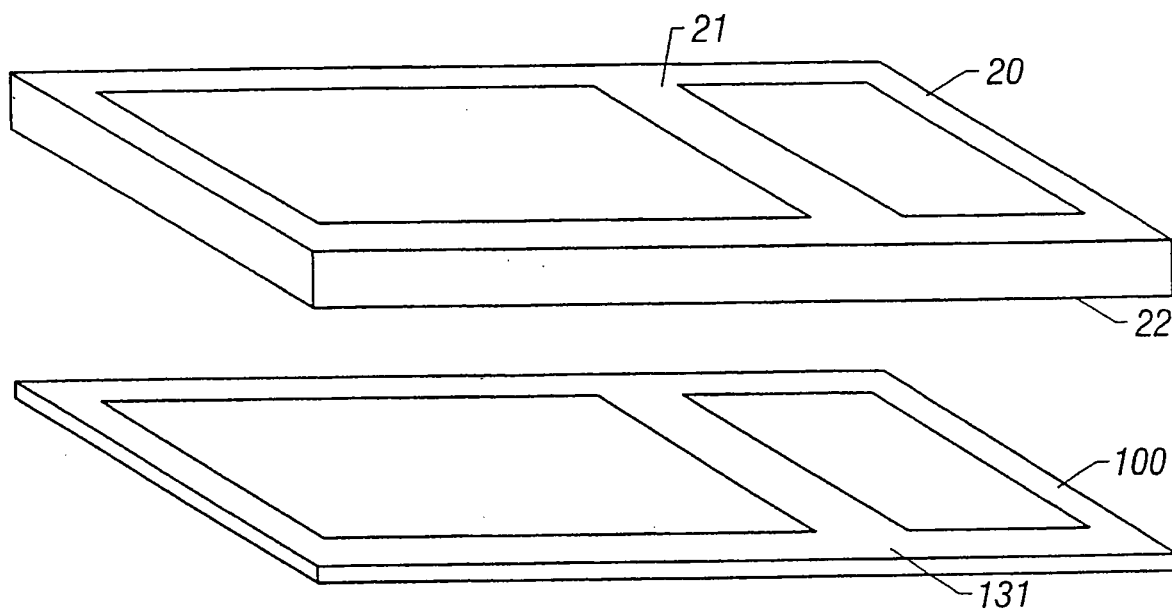


FIG. 4

5/5

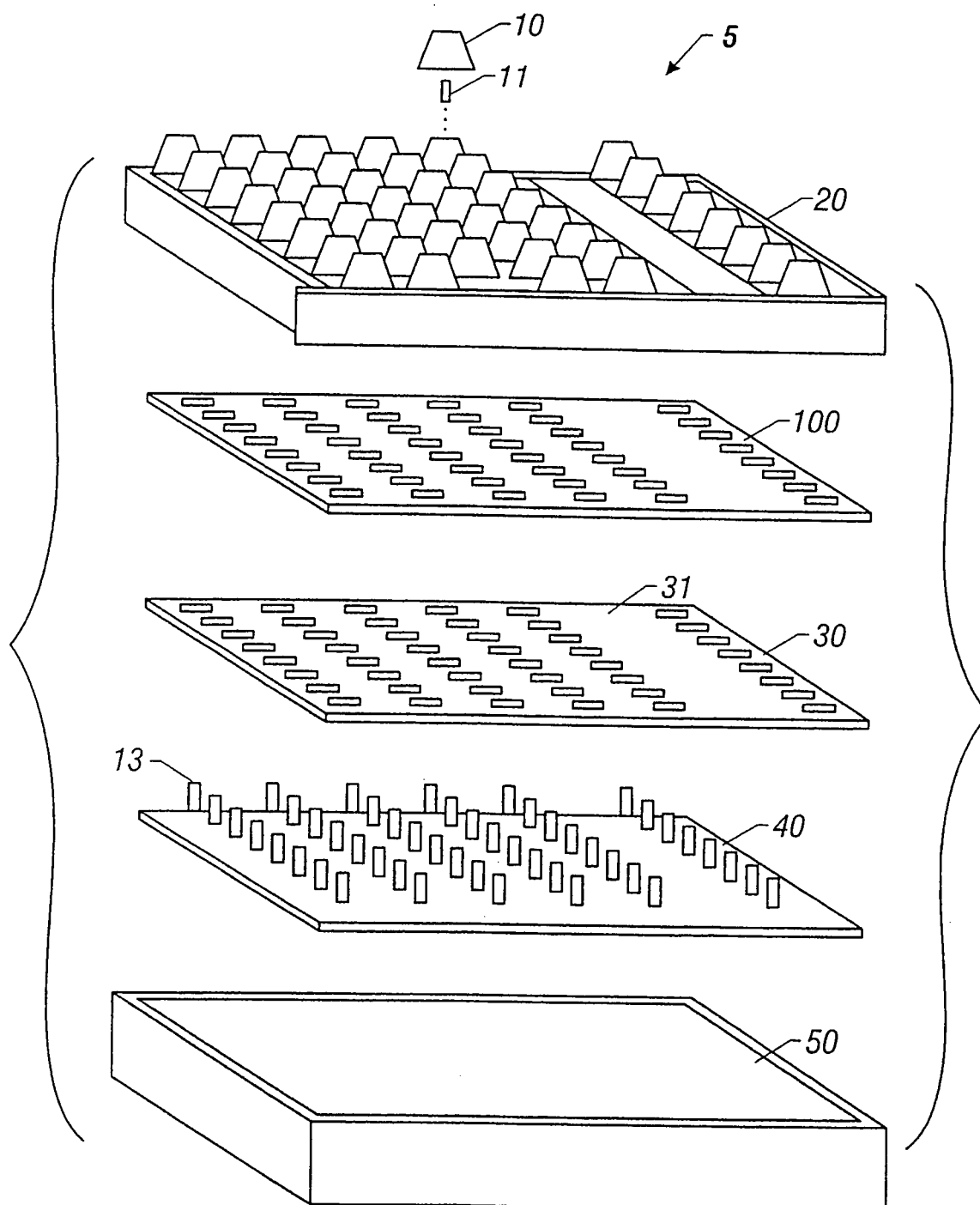


FIG. 5
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/16523

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :F21V 9/16

US CL :362/84, 85, 276

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 362/84, 85, 276, 24, 34, 109, 802; 200/317

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P ----- A	US 5,899,553 A (HOWELL) 04 MAY 1999, (04/05/99) col. 2, lines 12-26 and col.3, lines 1-11.	1,4-6,17,18,26 ----- 1-3, 8-10, 12, 16, 21-25
X	US 4,060,703 A (EVERETT, JR.) 29 NOVEMBER 1977, (29/11/c77) ol. 2, lines 29-66.	1,7,11,14,15,19,2 0

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*G* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

07 OCTOBER 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

20 OCT 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

STEPHEN F. HUSAR

Telephone No. (703) 308-1932

1/5

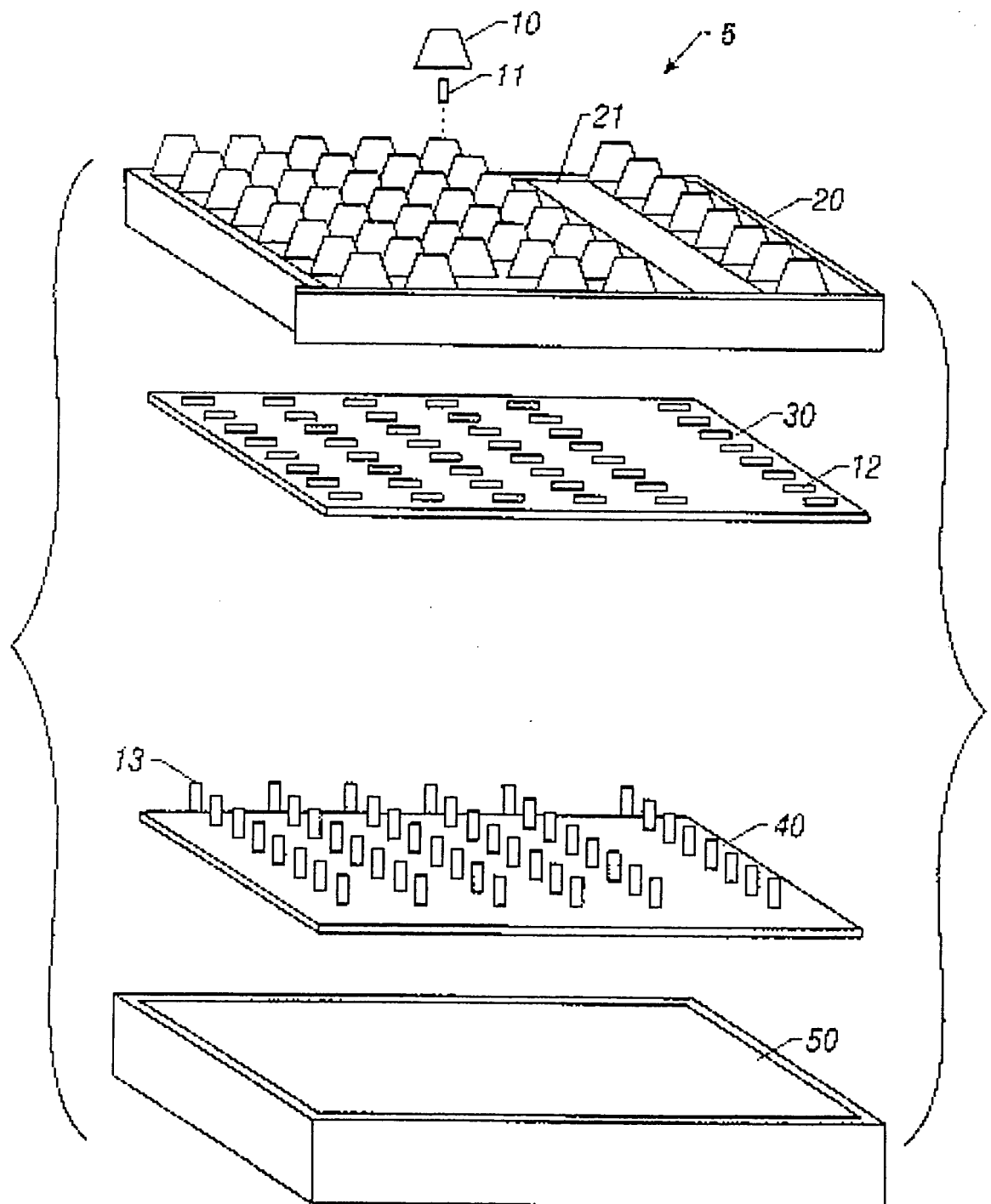


FIG. 1

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 20)

2/5

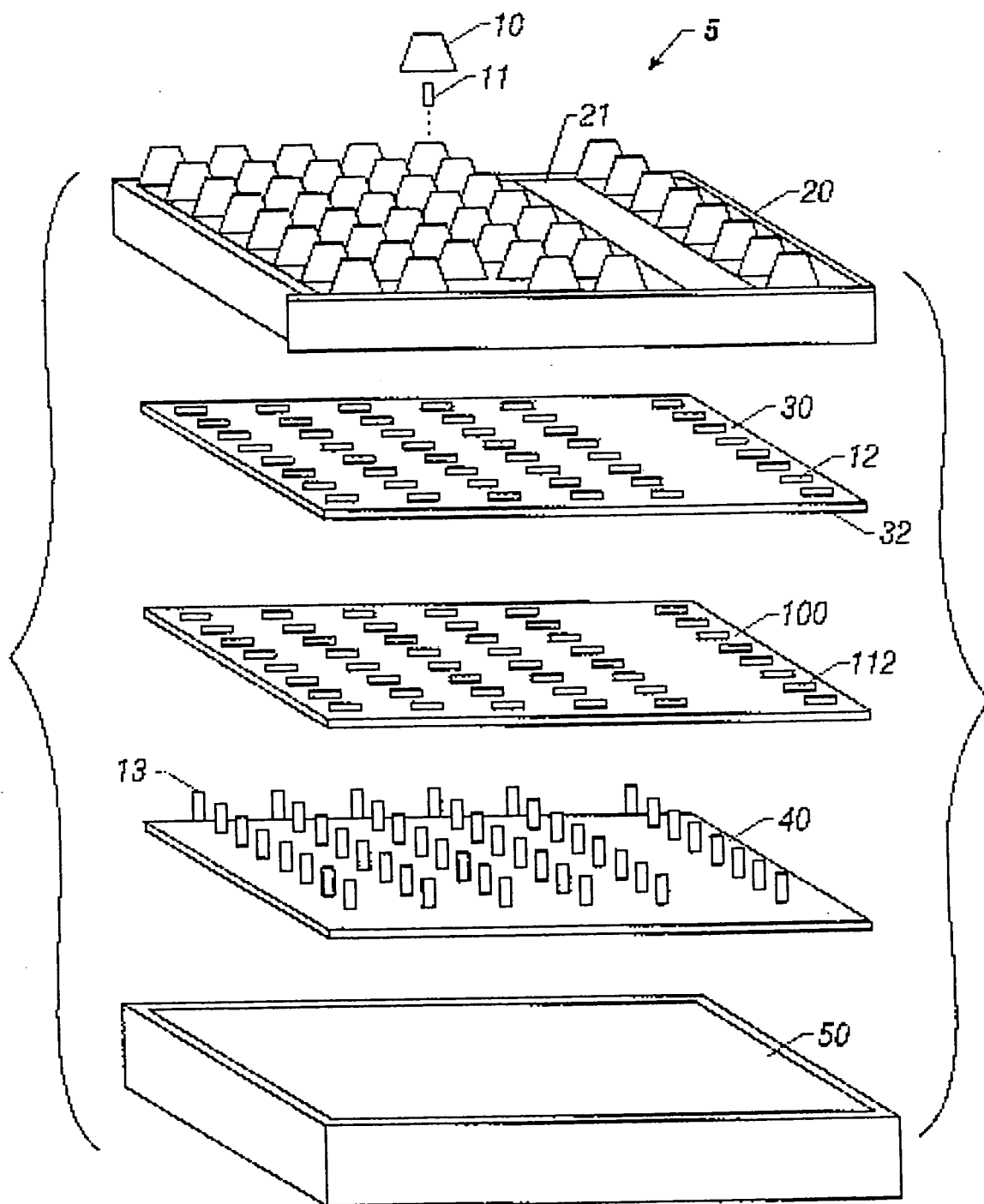


FIG. 2
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

3/5

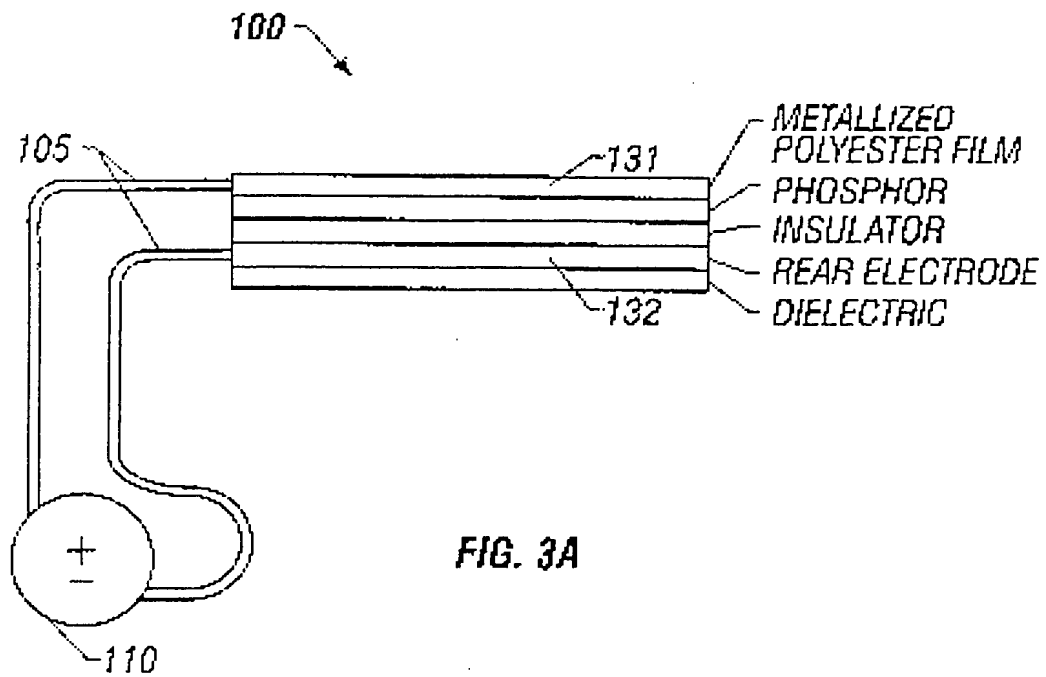


FIG. 3A

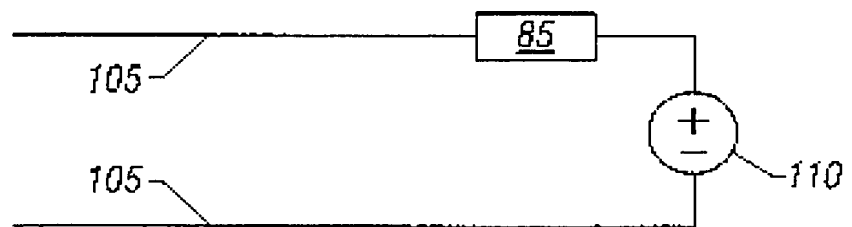


FIG. 3B

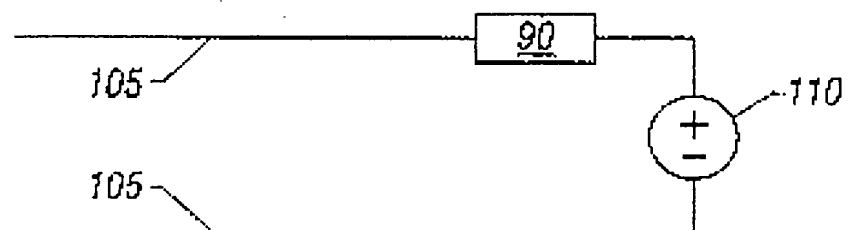


FIG. 3C

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

4/5

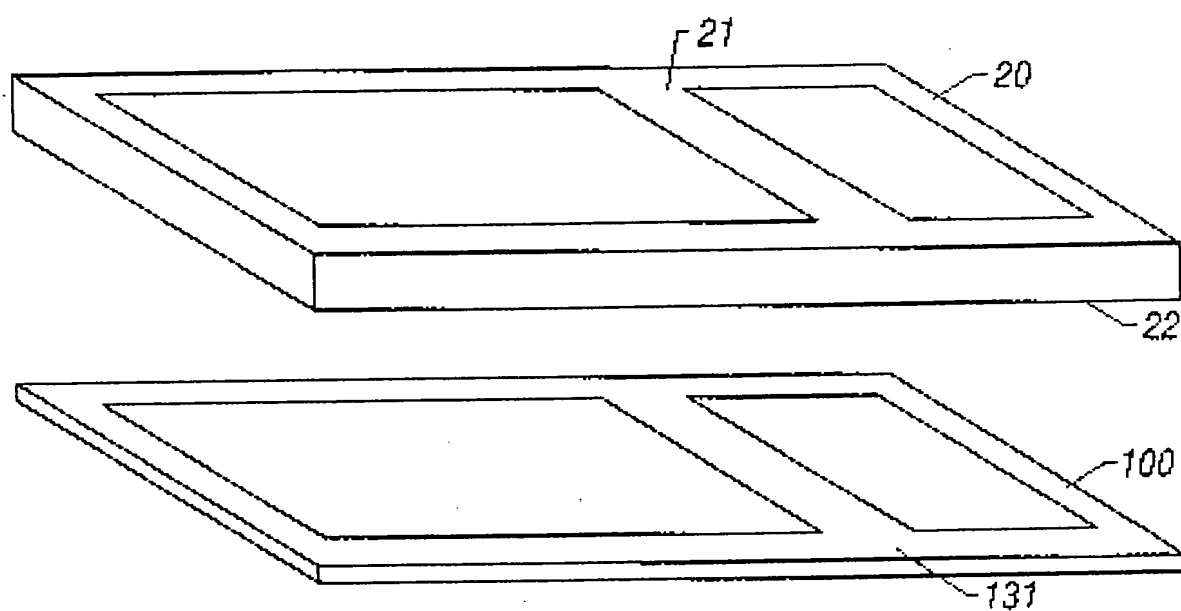


FIG. 4

5/5

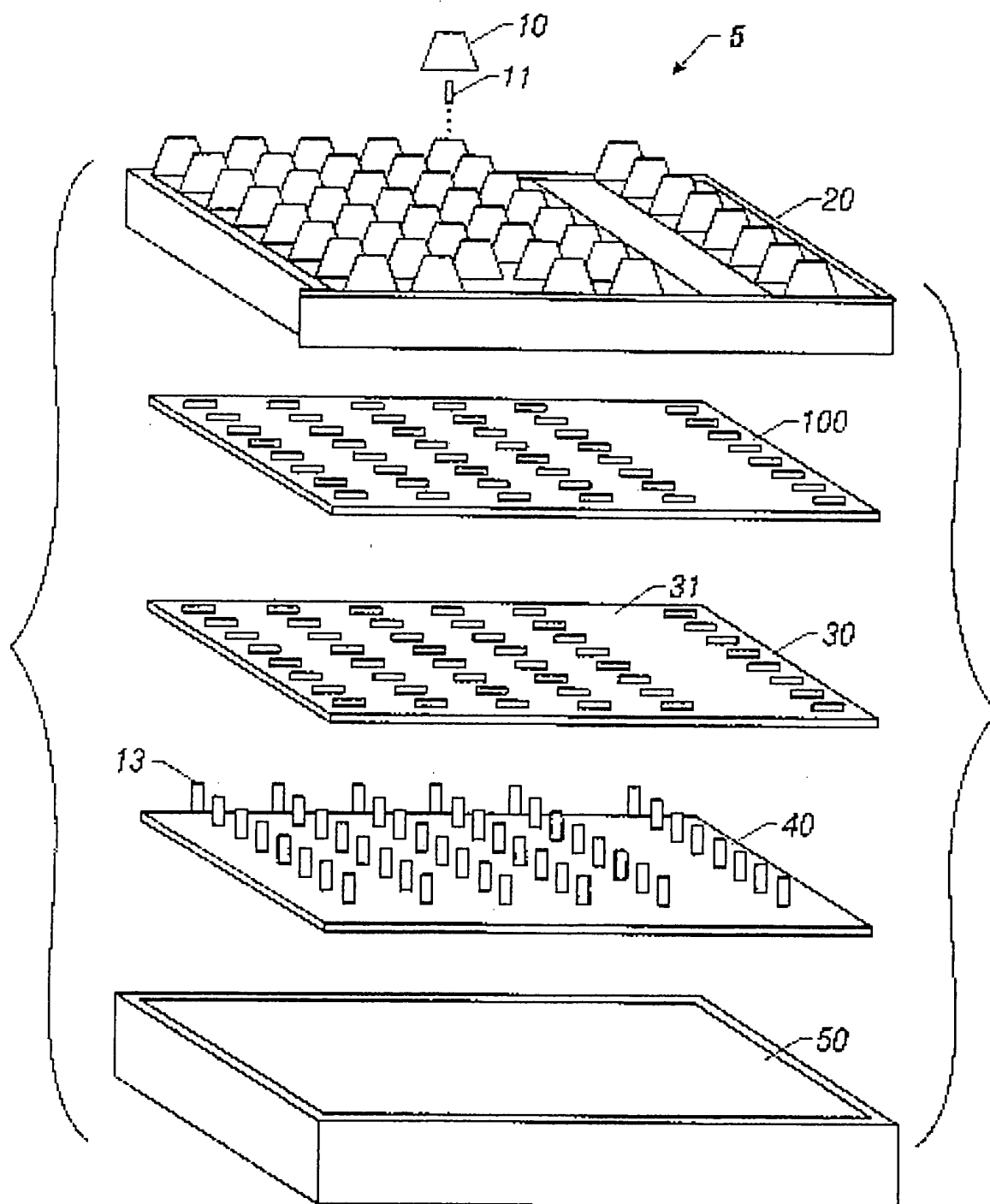


FIG. 5
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

